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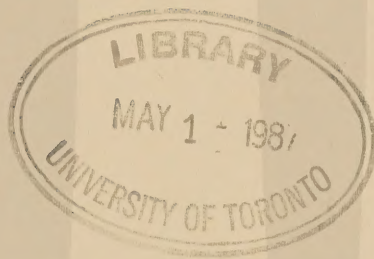
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CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO ANGLOPHONE AFRICAINTRODUCTION

When the United Nations was formed in 1945, there were only four countries in the entire African continent that qualified for membership as sovereign entities — Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia and South Africa. Nevertheless, the continent was astir with a new urge to free itself from colonial rule and within the next decade a sequence of events propelled a number of African countries towards self-government. With the achievement of independence by Ghana in 1957, the era of decolonization began. Today, virtually all of Africa consists of sovereign states, which account for almost one-third of the membership of the United Nations.

CIDA's Anglophone Africa program started with the newly-independent former British colonies but now encompasses such countries as Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan.

Canadian contacts with Africa started in the 19th century. Canadian missionaries, geologists, teachers and explorers have made contributions to the social and economic development of Africa. However, it was only in the mid-1950s that Canada began establishing direct relations with African countries.

In the late 1950s Canada made available limited external aid to these African countries through the External Aid Office of the External Affairs Department but it was not until the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1960 that a formal program of assistance began. Canada, in partnership with Britain, Australia and New Zealand, established a Special Commonwealth Assistance Plan under which it agreed to provide assistance on a continual basis to dependent as well as independent Commonwealth countries.

Since 1968 Canada's assistance program to developing countries has been administered and financed through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). In addition, the Canadian government has, since 1970, channeled development assistance to Third World countries through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). This centre, funded wholly by the Canadian government, supports research designed to adapt science and technology to the needs of developing countries and to promote the research capacity of the Third World. CIDA and IDRC often work in close cooperation on projects involving scientific research and technological development.

CIDA'S ASSISTANCE TO ANGLOPHONE AFRICA

Canada gives some form of assistance to almost all countries in Africa either through CIDA's Francophone Africa Branch or through CIDA's Anglophone Africa Branch.

Currently, the main countries of concentration in Anglophone Africa are the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya in East Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in southern Africa, Ghana in West Africa and Egypt in northeast Africa.

Other countries in Anglophone Africa eligible to receive development assistance through the various CIDA channels include Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uganda.

Because 90 per cent of the population live in rural areas, rural development and measures to increase food production are priorities for assistance in Anglophone Africa. Disbursements for rural development projects have been increasing during the last several years.

All Canadian assistance to countries defined by the United Nations as "least developed" consists of grants. In 1977 Canada wrote off the debts of the 12 least developed countries to which it had made loans. This amounted to \$231 million for the 12 countries, eight of which are in Anglophone Africa: Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda.

Development situation and perspective in Anglophone Africa

Economic conditions in most of the countries constituting CIDA's Anglophone Africa program have been stagnating for the past decade. These countries are suffering from the ailments which are dominating the international economic system: high energy costs; low prices for the primary agricultural commodities on which their economies are largely based; and declining development assistance transfers from the developed countries. Many also suffer the effects of political instability, declining food production, rapid population growth, rapid urbanization and declining rural prosperity.

Agriculture and food security are of increasing importance and require urgent attention. The growing incidence of famine -- from both natural and man-made causes -- has resulted in increasing human deprivation and suffering in much of Africa.

Channels of CIDA assistance to Anglophone Africa

The main form of assistance to the region will continue to be project assistance. However, increasing emphasis has been placed of late on lines of credit which allow recipients to make direct purchases from Canadian suppliers. Such purchases must be development-related and in the case of Anglophone Africa are mainly farming equipment and machinery.

The Canadian government offers various types of assistance to Anglophone Africa through CIDA. The types of assistance and the various CIDA programs are outlined below.

BILATERAL ASSISTANCE

The major portion of Canada's contribution to Anglophone Africa is in the form of bilateral assistance.

The assistance is provided through agreements between the Canadian government and the aid-recipient government. Canada provides both loans and grants to a developing country to help finance development programs or projects.

Canadian bilateral assistance is given under preferential terms which compare favorably with those of most wealthy countries. A large proportion of Canadian bilateral assistance to Africa is in the form of grants. The majority of development loans do not carry any interest charges, have a 10-year grace period and are repayable in 50 years.

In CIDA's Anglophone Africa program, project assistance will, for the foreseeable future, be the primary bilateral programming mechanism.

Anglophone Africa currently receives more than 20 per cent of CIDA's bilateral disbursements. Francophone Africa receives a similar amount.

The Anglophone Africa program has been evolving in response to rapidly changing political and economic developments in Africa. Currently, the bilateral program is dominated by investments in transport, energy and water supply. The projects in these sectors are providing essential support to other sectors, notably agriculture.

In fiscal year 1982-83 bilateral disbursements to Anglophone Africa amounted to more than \$164 million plus \$24.6 million in food aid and there were 178 projects in progress.

The thrust of the current bilateral program in Anglophone Africa — to make these countries more self-reliant — supports an objective that remains a crucial element for improving the conditions in African countries. The other is that agriculture and food security are of increasing importance and require urgent attention in Anglophone Africa. The growing incidence of famine illustrates the fragility of the system and its inability to absorb even minimal shocks.

The current policy, therefore, is to focus sharply on all activities that would contribute to food security — production, distribution, storage, pricing and marketing.

Investment in human capital — training and education — is another CIDA priority because most African countries have inherited acute deficiencies in skills, institutions and general education, and overcoming these problems has been a major concern of most of their governments. Although progress in this sector has been considerable, severe shortcomings remain.

Transport will also be retained as a priority sector, recognizing its direct and indirect contributions to the food security as well as to the self-reliance objective.

The fourth sector of concentration will continue to be energy with commitments in this sector at 20 per cent of the value of the total Anglophone Africa program. This involvement reflects the serious impact that the energy crisis is having on debt and balance of payments problems, which are major obstacles that must be overcome if the self-reliance objective is to be met.

CIDA's bilateral disbursements in Anglophone Africa for the last three years appear in Table I.

Mission Administered Funds (MAF)

CIDA provides funds to Canadian embassies and high commissions to enable them to respond quickly to local requests for assistance on small projects. The funds — up to \$350,000 per country per year — from CIDA's regular bilateral grant allocations, are usually limited to a maximum of \$50,000 per project and are given to such organizations as community or agricultural cooperatives, village development committees, hospitals, schools, and recognized non-governmental organizations based in the developing country in question.

All countries in CIDA's Anglophone Africa program have these funds available and there are small projects in almost every country receiving funds through this channel.

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

CIDA's multilateral program handles Canada's participation in several international development organizations including United Nations agencies, various international development banks, the African Development Fund, the World Bank and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC). These organizations use funds provided by Canada and other donor countries to finance projects in developing countries including those in Anglophone Africa. The thrust of these programs complements and contributes to the self-reliance and food security orientation of CIDA's bilateral programs in Anglophone Africa countries.

ASSISTANCE FROM CIDA'S SPECIAL PROGRAMS BRANCH

Innovative and flexible efforts to help developing countries shape their future are supported by the several divisions grouped in CIDA's Special Programs Branch. All these programs are designed to strengthen the wide range of expertise and resources Canada's private sector provides to developing countries. CIDA's Special Programs have been allocated about 8 per cent of Canada's official development assistance funds in recent years.

Each of CIDA's Special Programs gives assistance to projects in Anglophone African countries under the following programs: Non-Governmental Organizations; International Non-Governmental Organizations; Institutional Cooperation and Development Services; Management for Change; Industrial Cooperation; and the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program. (See Table 2).

Non-Governmental Organizations Division (NGO)

The major objectives of CIDA's NGO program, created in 1968, are to tap the wide range of expertise, experience and services in Canadian non-governmental organizations, to offer more flexible and innovative means of providing development assistance than is usual on a government-to-government basis, and to encourage and assist Canadians to participate in international development and to establish relationships with people and institutions in developing countries.

The multiplier effect of NGO programs and projects goes far beyond the cash value of CIDA and Canadian NGO contributions as the success of the programs and projects depends largely on Third World participation in the form of local labor and materials. In many instances, projects require only a minimal cash contribution from CIDA but their results are manifold and serve as spin-offs for other development activities.

In 1982-83 CIDA contributed a total of \$8.4 million towards approximately 423 NGO projects in Anglophone Africa.

International Non-Governmental Organizations Division (INGO)

The International Non-Governmental Organizations program was created in 1974 to channel Canadian assistance to the Third World through internationally constituted and managed NGOs. Such organizations pool international resources to support efforts in developing countries and also offer a link with Third World NGOs that have no Canadian affiliates.

CIDA funds several such organizations operating in Anglophone Africa countries, including the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the Pan African Institute for Development, and the African Adult Education Organization.

Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division (ICDS)

This division, created in 1980 within the CIDA Special Programs Branch, enables such bodies as agricultural, educational, scientific, technical, and socio-economic institutions, labor unions and cooperatives to undertake joint ventures to tackle specific problems or programs. This program is tripartite in nature with participation by CIDA, an institution in a developing country and a counterpart Canadian institution.

To date, CIDA has committed \$19.4 million to 120 projects under its ICDS program in 22 Anglophone Africa countries. The Canadian and Third World institutions involved in this program contribute a similar amount to these projects.

Some examples of projects in Anglophone Africa countries under the provisions of this program include: a training program for Ghanaian auditors under the auspices of the Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation; a teacher upgrading program for Swaziland undertaken by Brandon University; and a cooperative furniture factory project in Zambia under the auspices of the Canadian Cooperative Development Foundation.

Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA)

The Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid program is a federal-provincial effort to encourage Canadians who want to help fight hunger in the Third World. VADA was created in 1975 as part of Canada's food aid program, and became one of CIDA's Special Programs in 1979-80. Its goal is to spark a variety of voluntary initiatives that will reinforce other Canadian efforts to help the people of the developing countries improve crop production and food security. VADA operates as a partnership of the provincial and federal governments, with project costs shared between them.

In Anglophone Africa, VADA activities have included an exchange visit between small-scale farmers in Prince Edward Island with African counterparts in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania co-sponsored by the government of Prince Edward Island, and a rural development project in Lesotho co-sponsored by the government of Saskatchewan. VADA has also paid the cost of shipping voluntarily donated food commodities which were sent to various African countries by several Canadian non-governmental organizations.

Industrial Cooperation Division (ICD)

Fiscal year 1979-80 was the first full year of operation for CIDA's new Industrial Cooperation program. It was established in September 1978 on the foundations of the former business and industry program which had been operating since 1971.

The program encourages the industrial development of Third World countries by using the resources of the Canadian private sector. This CIDA division is responsive to applications to fund studies from Canadian companies wishing to establish joint ventures through licensing agreements or technology transfer. The division also considers applications for pre-feasibility studies for capital projects that have a component of multilateral financing.

Management for Change (MFC)

Management for Change is a relatively new CIDA program that grew out of the 1979 Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Zambia. It is designed to develop innovative ways of strengthening the management capabilities of developing countries so that they can make efficient and productive use of their resources and meet the rapidly changing needs of their societies in the

context of their own resources, cultural setting and social dynamics. It recognizes that Canada and developing countries can work together in dealing with management questions and problems, and learn from each other's experience. Activities are specifically oriented to top-level decision makers and senior executives in the broad area of the public service, and emphasizes collaboration and sharing of information and experience.

In this program, the accent is on activities at the policy and strategic level, which may include seminars, short-term work assignments, and short-term missions and awards. The keynote of the program is flexibility and the capacity to promote and support creative initiatives quickly and effectively.

In 1982-83 this program supported seven projects in Anglophone Africa for a total CIDA contribution of \$462,316. The projects included a Zimbabwe management advisory project involving Dalhousie University, a workshop on senior women managers undertaken by the Commonwealth Secretariat to benefit several countries in Anglophone Africa, the training of a classification expert for Zimbabwe's Public Service Commission and a series of studies on the financial management of parastatals in several countries undertaken in cooperation with the African Association for Public Administration and Management.

TABLE I
Bilateral Disbursements in Anglophone Africa 1978-82
(\$ million)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
Botswana	2.40	3.56	2.92	3.81
Djibouti	-	.03	.03	.01
Egypt	.31	27.78	22.11	25.94
Ethiopia	.82	2.09	5.19	10.66
Ghana	17.76	17.97	14.09	11.28
Kenya	6.64	12.78	17.10	46.04
Lesotho	3.65	7.02	3.84	4.65
Malawi	15.80	15.96	6.50	11.10
Mauritius	.22	.24	.09	.25
Mozambique	2.60	.06	2.63	5.59
Namibia	.01	.02	.01	.02
Nigeria	1.69	.56	.54	.13
Seychelles	.10	.05	.04	.06
Sierra Leone	.23	.37	.39	.14
Somalia	-	.02	2.87	4.82
Sudan	.82	2.40	1.67	7.35
Swaziland	1.99	1.69	1.26	.95
United Republic of Tanzania	32.98	27.64	29.20	25.66
Uganda	.29	.27	.98	2.41
Zambia	18.06	15.98	6.85	10.93
Zimbabwe	.04	.04	5.55	7.06
East African Community	.43	.18	.33	.19
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	.76	.72	.77	.72
Anglophone Africa Programs	.30	.52	.40	.20

TABLE 2

Special Programs Disbursements in Anglophone Africa 1982-83*

Country	NGO Division		ICDS Division		INGO Division		VADA		Industrial Cooperation Division	
	No. of proj's.	CIDA con- trib. \$	No. of proj's.	CIDA con- trib. \$	No. of proj's.	CIDA con- trib. \$	No. of proj's.	CIDA con- trib. \$	No. of proj's.	CIDA con- trib. \$
Botswana	14	178,488	6	111,653	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	1	15,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	11	309,617	1	1,750	-	-	-	-	34	762,191
Ethiopia	13	478,452	4	359,810	-	-	1	24,923	-	-
Ghana	26	444,527	3	3,803	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	47	1,345,832	21	791,732	-	-	1	12,245	7	253,000
Lesotho	47	642,862	1	-	-	-	2	361,585	-	-
Liberia	1	3,162	2	30,240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	14	176,298	5	174,056	-	-	-	-	1	50,000
Mauritius	1	30,000	2	8,133	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	13	141,578	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3	34,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	11	202,866	9	121,950	1	33,000	-	-	21	1,231,671
Seychelles	1	27,100	3	37,034	-	-	-	-	1	5,525
Sierra Leone	32	536,934	6	120,246	-	-	-	-	2	266,737
Somalia	7	486,459	2	14,932	2	100,000	-	-	-	-
South Africa	15	141,417	5	270,780	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	22	479,994	6	237,656	3	194,700	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	12	120,669	2	134,400	-	-	-	-	1	19,650
Tanzania	39	408,988	9	325,226	1	5,000	1	189,633	2	30,088
Uganda	25	1,002,680	7	355,727	2	1,135,640	-	-	-	-
Zambia	27	293,495	11	66,853	1	23,500	-	-	2	63,050
Zimbabwe	27	633,164	8	2,015,620	8	485,000	1	16,670	2	108,402
Multi-Country Projects	14	261,174	5	326,992	4	566,645	-	-	-	-

* Figures as of June 1983

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